

C. C. De May

THE POULTRY MESSENGER

& WESTERN FRUIT-GROWER.

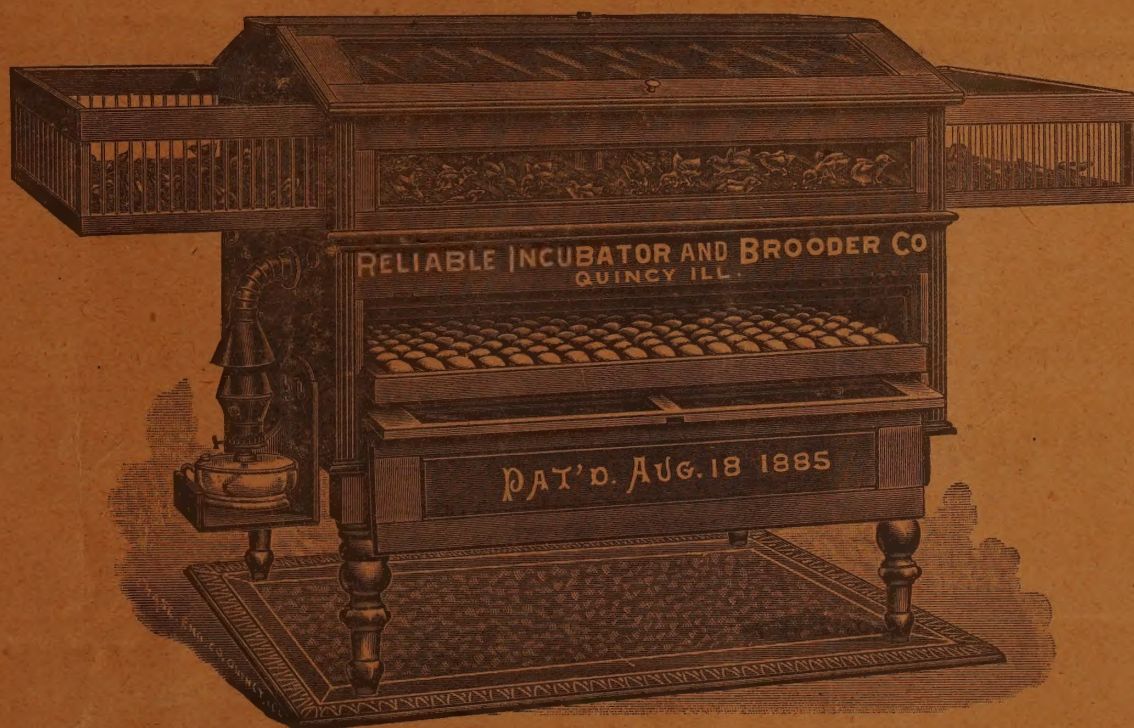
Vol. 1.

AURELIA, IOWA, NOVEMBER, 1895.

No. 9.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.

A small number of fine Cockerels for sale at a low figure. Write for description and prices.
P. D. WINE, Aurelia Iowa



GREER'S BARRED Plymouth Rocks

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES,

....AND....

S. C. Brown Leghorns,

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Best Strains in America.

Seventeen years in breeding, mating and judging enables me to mate for BEST RESULTS. A few fine birds for sale at low prices.

O. P. GREER, Bourbon, Indiana.



Is held in the highest favor wherever used.

The Only Practical Portable Fence Made.

Send for full particulars and prices to the

WINONA FENCE CO.

Sole and only manufacturers, WINONA, MINN.

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A 20-page poultry paper devoted to poultry, pigeons, pet stock, diseases, remedies, etc. A paper that every breeder should have to refer to, only 50 cts a year. Sample copy, 6 cents.

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The oldest, cheapest, largest and best paper published, entirely devoted to the interest of the game fancier, breeder and cocker. Only 50 cents a year. Sample copy, 6 cents.

GEO. S. BARNES,
Battle Creek, Mich.

Farmers Should Experiment



And not always take the word of interested parties. Very few of them have any idea how much the common soft wire will stretch. They may have been led to believe it a mere trifle. It is an easy matter to prove that a No. 9 wire, under a strain of about 1000 pounds will stretch from 1 to 1½ inches per foot and it never takes up its own slack. That accounts for those little end ratchets filling up so rapidly. Our local agent will furnish a powerful stretcher for this experiment.

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GEORGE S. BARNES,

Battle Creek, Mich.



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Job Work.

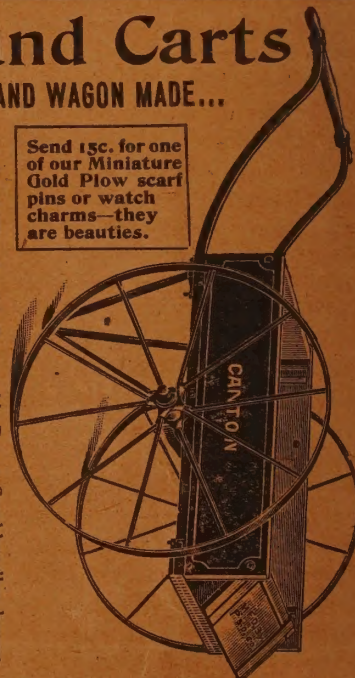
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Steel Wheels with Removable Boxes, Steel handles, heavy Steel Axle, light, strong and durable; nicely finished.

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"CANTON GARDEN PLOW" with 3 Shovels and Rake Attachment, "Steel Wheel." Write for Prices.

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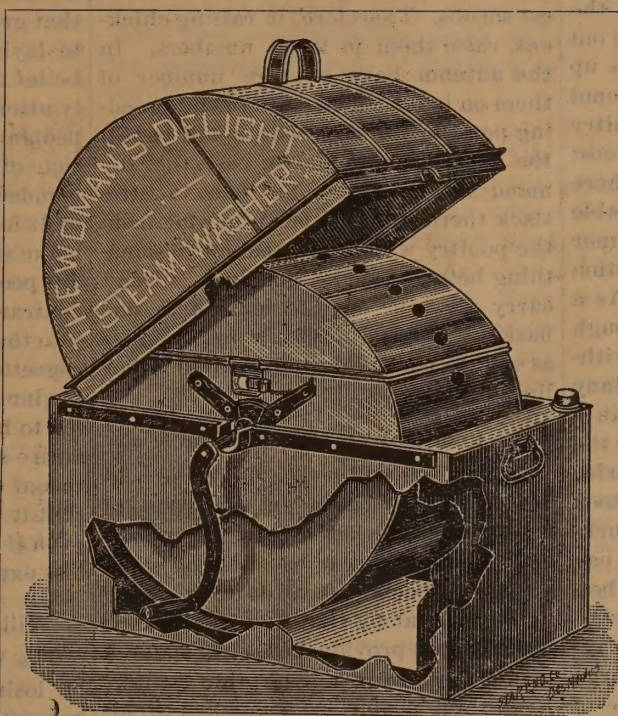
No. 9.

PREPARING WINTER LAYERS,

It must not be expected of the hens to lay well until they have been brought into a laying condition by proper feeding regularly kept up for some weeks. Many people appear to think that the pullets require no looking after whatever as long as the ground is bare and they can pick up some kind of a living for themselves. As they approach maturity nothing is done to stimulate the egg-producing capacity except to throw them some whole grain at irregular intervals. They go where they please, and roost on the fences, trees, the roofs of the sheds, and in fact anywhere but in the houses which they are expected to occupy during the winter. After awhile winter comes on, and with the cooler weather the price of eggs begins to go up. Then the owner appoints a day for a grand "round up" in the poultry yards. The hens and pullets that it is intended to keep for winter layers are separated from the balance of the flock and introduced to the quarters where they should have been perfectly at home a month or more before. A faultless system of feeding is adopted and kept up for an entire week. But the eggs don't come, and the owner wonders how it is that his hens give such poor returns for such good treatment. At the end of the second or third week the eggs are still not in sight, and the owner begins to grow weary of looking after such an unprofitable lot of hens, and relaxes somewhat in his attentions to the flock. This was all that was needed to bring about a unanimous resolve on the part of those hens to contribute nothing to the egg basket for the balance of the winter, and the owner con-

cludes that he has by some ill luck managed to get hold of the most worthless lot of hens that ever plagued the soul of a poultryman..

One of the most important things for a person to know who undertakes to keep poultry with a view to obtaining eggs in winter, is the fact set forth in the beginning of this article. The hen must be fitted by a regular course of correct feeding for producing the eggs which she is expected to furnish. And a week or two weeks of good treatment will not atone for a month and a half of



WOMAN'S DELIGHT STEAM WASHER.

neglect. We do not believe in pampering young and growing chickens. We are well convinced that stock of this kind can be overfed, and thus made less hardy than if compelled to hunt for a large part of their living on the range. But when they have nearly attained their growth they should be carefully fed and housed if it is desired that they shall become good winter layers.

A GOOD STEAM WASHER.

The steam washing machine shown on this page is an unqualified success. One of the machines is now in use in the MESSENGER family, and it is regarded as a most valuable household convenience. The little effort which is required to work it can hardly be called labor, and no machine can wash better. We venture to say that no woman who has ever used a machine of this kind long enough to become fully acquainted with its advantages could be easily persuaded to return to the old style washers. The cost of this machine is somewhat greater than of those which are in common use, but this will be looked upon as a small matter when it is found out how completely it robs washday of its terrors. For price and description write to D. H. Harris Manufacturing Co., 1207, 23d street, Des Moines, Iowa.

Breeders of the Golden Wyandottes claim that they surpass all the Wyandotte family as layers. It is admitted, however, that they are a difficult bird to breed.

Place the perches down close to the floor, and have them all on a level. The old-fashioned step ladder arrangement of the perches has gone entirely out of style, and is no longer tolerated in up to date poultry houses. They were no good for anything on earth except to give rise to the bumble-foot.

People make a failure of poultry keeping for the same reasons that failures are made in other kinds of business. There are no greater difficulties in the way of success here than in any other employment requiring close attention to details, industry, and intelligent management and forethought.

FOR MARKET.

In all parts of the west where the grains are so cheap there is always some profit in market poultry. Beginners in poultry keeping can do better than to give their whole attention to the fancy. A purchaser cannot always be had for the fancy if held at its actual value, but good market poultry can be sold at any time for more than its cost.

The safest rule to follow is to raise poultry in large numbers. Keep only thoroughbreds, and hatch out as many chicks as you can possibly find suitable accommodations for. You can thus make a better selection for your pens of fancy, and the rejected stock can be sold as market poultry as rapidly as it can be put in condition for that purpose. There will be bad years when the breeder of the fancy will have a large proportion of his birds left on his hands in spite of his utmost efforts to get rid of them. On such years the market poultry will materially help out the receipts, and hold the business up above the low water mark. We cannot recall a time when good market poultry could not be sold for more than it cost to raise it, provided it was raised where the grains were cheap, and reasonable intelligence were shown in the manner of finding a buyer. And the selection of a buyer is half of the battle. As a rule people are not industrious enough in searching out the best market within their reach for their poultry. Many poultry raisers who have less than a hundred fowls to sell let them go at the first chance, and at almost any price which may be offered them. The stock usually falls into the hands of the huckster, and the deal is generally a bad one for the poultryman. Much better prices could in nearly all cases be obtained if it were shipped to some responsible commission house in the large cities. Those who make a practice of selling to the hucksters throw away good silver dollars every year of their lives. They argue that it is only a hundred chickens or so, and that it don't amount to much anyway; but in the course of a few years the difference does amount to something well worth looking after.

The writer recently met on the road a farmer who was on his way to his market town with at least two hundred chickens. The fowls were all Plymouth

Rock grades, and the farmer said he would be satisfied if he got twenty cents apiece for them. We told him he could send them to Chicago to an address which we would furnish him with the certainty of having them net him at least twenty-five cents apiece. But he decided that it would be some trouble to make suitable crates, and as he was very busy with his farm work he wanted to rid himself of the job in the quickest way. Whatever he did that day we venture to say that he did not make any more money than would have come to him as the result of following the suggestion which we gave him.

If we were called upon to give advice to one about to engage in poultry keeping for the first time, we should urge him to keep thoroughbreds, and to procure the very best stock that his means would admit of, but not to be blinded to the fact that many of his blue blooded birds will have to trudge off to market and seek a buyer just like the commonest scrubs. Therefore, in raising chickens, raise them in large numbers. In the autumn have a large number of them on hand. The stock in the breeding pens for the next season will be all the better for it, and in case the demand for the fancy has been a little slack there will still be an income from the poultry which will amount to something better than its keeping. "Don't carry all your eggs to market in one basket," is good advice which applies as well to poultry keeping as to other lines of business.

Economy of House Room.

As a rule it will not pay to keep cockerels over the winter in the hope of selling them for breeders in the spring. Only those who rear the best of stock and give special attention to working up business along that line, can make it profitable to provide house room for a lot of cockerels during the winter. Even these people are compelled to cull very closely and carry nothing over but the choicest specimens which they are able to produce. People who have only good average stock, and find it necessary to look to the eggs as the principal source of income from their poultry, will as a usual thing do better to give the space which the cockerels would occupy to laying hens. This has reference to that class of poultrymen who are satisfied to obtain from \$1.50 to \$2.50 for their best cockerels when

the demand is most active during the spring breeding season. It will be very much more to the advantage of such persons to give all their house room to hens and pullets, only keeping over enough cockerels to answer their own needs and to provide against accidents.

A Hand Cart Worth Having.

We advise those in need of a hand vehicle for light hauling to buy the hand cart advertised in these columns by the Parlan & Orendorff Co., Canton, Illinois. Every poultryman needs something of this kind, and he will not find anything better suited to his purpose than this cart. We do not hesitate to say that this is the best made hand cart which we have ever seen, and we do not believe a better one can be made and sold for the same money.

Green Cut Bone.

We have seen it stated that there are some people who are of the opinion that green cut bone is of no advantage to laying hens, and even lean to the belief that the feeding of it is frequently attended with injury. You can find people who will contend that every article of food which has ever been recommended by experienced poultrymen is unfit for that purpose, and is likely to make serious trouble if so used. There are people in the world who love to be contrary, and some of them have gone into the poultry business. It is to be regretted if they have convinced any beginner that green cut bone cannot be fed to hens in reasonable quantity with entire safety. The Poultry Herald says recent experiments have demonstrated that it would pay to feed green cut bone even if it could not be obtained at a less expense than twenty cents a pound.

Will Lose Their Feathered Legs.

The White Wonders are in danger of losing their feathered legs. At present, it is claimed, they are too much like the White Cochins, and it is asserted that we are not in need of two feather legged varieties so closely resembling each other. But why make an example of the White Wonders? Why not take the feathers off the legs of all breeds? What's the use of feathers on the legs anyway?

Poultry keeping does not pay except through the efforts of those who know how to make it pay.

GOOD PAY IN FRESH EGGS.

Anyone residing within a mile of a village or a town containing over a thousand inhabitants can soon bring about a demand above the market price for all the fresh eggs which he may have to sell. Families which obtain their eggs on the open market have learned to look upon what is furnished them there with an eye of suspicion, and to expect as a matter of course that a large proportion of them will be unfit for use. They know that the "strictly fresh eggs" which they have obtained at the grocery are liable to be of a gray-haired age, and when broken open to emit an odor like a rendering factory. These people are all willing to pay above the market price for fresh eggs about the freshness of which there is no mistake. And they can well afford to do it. There is a trade here for keepers of poultry which they will do well to take advantage of.

The imposition and fraud which is practiced upon the public in the matter of eggs is simply shameful. On many places the eggs are gathered perhaps a couple of times a week, or whenever they are needed to exchange for family supplies. The hens are at large and lay wherever it suits their fancy to make a nest. One may deposit an egg in a straw stack and never visit the spot again for the purpose of laying another. The egg is found three or four weeks later and goes to town under the false pretense of being strictly fresh. Sometimes a bonanza is discovered in the shape of a whole nestful of eggs hidden away in some secluded spot. The chances are at least two to one that they were all laid by the same hen, but to market they go, and shortly afterward work consternation and riot in the kitchen of some deluded resident of the town. The seller of these eggs don't know that they are stale or decayed, but it is his business to know it. If he has doubts in the matter he should not solve them all in his own favor. He cannot do this and be decently honest, even though he is a deacon in the church, and a shining example of the fruits of the doctrine of sanctification.

People who buy eggs in the usual way at the stores are very weary of being victimized by those who seem to have no conscience about taking pay for a product which is even worse than useless. These people will welcome

any means of escape from this sort of imposition. Every community furnishes an opportunity for some keeper of poultry to make some money through this trade, and the opportunity is one which should never go unimproved.

Experiment.

If you have several coops of fowls do not manage all exactly alike. Vary the treatment of the different flocks and take careful note of the effect. Do some experimenting. Radical departure from well tried and approved methods is not to be advised, but by means of gradual and careful changes one may often feel his way towards better results than could be obtained by rigidly adhering to modes believed to be past all improvement. Hold on to what you know to be good, but do not lose sight of the fact that there may be something better. Keep working in the direction of improvement or else there will be no improvement. Do not be content to let well enough alone. Well enough is never good enough as long as there is the remotest prospect of attaining to something better.

Feed Heaviest at Night.

In feeding for eggs during the winter, one of the most important things to keep in mind is that the hens must not be allowed to get a full crop during the fore part of the day. They must be kept hungry enough throughout the day to be made to work for any food which may be within their reach in the scratching pen, and the very worst thing which can be done is to fill them up so that they will feel no inclination to put forth this effort. When night comes feed them all the whole grain which they will eat. It is best to deposit the grain in the litter of the floor about the middle of the afternoon so that the hens may be engaged until night hunting it out. A hen which has her liberty obtains her food a small bit at a time, and is kept on the move all day to find it. At night she comes up to the coop with distended crop, the result of her gleanings for the day. The poultryman has a lesson in this which it ought to be an easy task for him to learn.

Worthless Old Hens.

Old hens which are just now beginning to moult had better be sent to market at once. Hens seldom lay dur-

ing the moult even when this occurs during the mild weather of early autumn. Those which are just now beginning the process will be a dead expense to the owner the entire winter. No eggs need be expected of them until spring and they had better be made to give room to something which will return a profit.

Always Two Ways.

There is a right and a wrong way for doing anything to which one may turn his hand, even for so simple a thing as cutting up a roll of tarred paper for lining a poultry house. We stood by and watched an acquaintance fumbling over a job of this kind with a pair of dull shears. At last we got nervous, and it only took us about a minute to convince him that a sharp knife is the proper thing to do it with. Every poultryman is liable to have some business with tarred paper about this time of year, and though this is a very little pointer, it will be worth something to those, who, like our friend above referred to, have not caught on to it.

Object to Road Dust.

Some of the fraternity are making objections to the use of road dust as a material for the dusting box. There is no advantage in road dust for this purpose beyond any other kind of fine soil. The compression and the grinding which it has received from the feet of horses and from the wheels of vehicles has made a finer dust of it than anything which can be obtained elsewhere without running it through a mill. But the road dust is not "filthy," as some have declared—not any more so than good rich well-manured soil from the garden. But if anyone will not be persuaded that the road dust is clean enough for this purpose, let him get his material from the garden or the ash heap. We are not particular what it is so that it is fine enough to admit of the hens scratching in it and kicking up "right smart" of a dust.

Give the hens a portion of the waste milk. Let them have all of it that they will eat, but get rid of the idea that it can be made to take the place of meat. When the milk is given a smaller quantity of meat will be required, but it will not do to go on the supposition that the feeding of meat will thereby be made unnecessary. Let it not be forgotten that it pays to feed raw bone to laying hens in winter, and it will not pay to try to get along without it.

HONEST ADVERTISING.

No poultry business of large extent can be built up without advertising, but if the gains from the advertising are to be of a substantial nature, it must be without misrepresentation. No permanent good can accrue to a legitimate business from the circulation of untruthful advertisements. If one is looking only to immediate returns he may obtain some unmerited gains by claiming more for his wares than they are justly entitled to, but the fraud is discovered at once by the patron who sends him an order, and puts an end to all prospect of future dealing between the parties. Professional dead beats conduct their affairs upon this plan, and some of them, as everybody knows, succeed in making it very profitable, but there is no temptation in this to people engaged in a respectable business.

We might place an advertisement in some paper of extensive circulation claiming that the MESSENGER is the best poultry paper in existence, and might thereby secure some subscribers; but these subscribers would not feel friendly toward us, and we could not count upon them staying with us longer than the one year. The MESSENGER is not the best poultry paper published. It would be simply preposterous for us to make such a claim for it. Those who had put faith in our assertion would discover that fact as soon as they saw it, and in their disappointment would rate it several notches below what could rightfully be claimed for it.

And this is about the way it goes when a poultryman exaggerates the quality of his stock in his efforts to secure buyers for his birds. His stock may be fairly good and fully worth the money which he asks for it, and if honestly described would be entirely satisfactory to those to whom it is sold. But when the birds are represented as the very choicest specimens of the breed, and are bought with that understanding, and then turn out to be only average breeding stock, the purchaser is indignant at the fraud which has been practiced upon him.

Under the best of conditions there is bound to be more or less misunderstanding, disappointment, and even angry dispute between the breeders of thoroughbred poultry and some of their

patrons. A large number of people who rate themselves expert judges of poultry are not so in fact, and will make a fuss over what has been sent them when there is no occasion for so doing. The most candid and honest breeder cannot escape ill-usage at the hands of this class. It is not worth his while to try to do so. But there are plenty of fair-minded poultrymen who are satisfied when they get what they bargained for. They will even make reasonable allowance for the partiality of the seller, and will not be seriously disappointed if the birds fall slightly below the description; but they are justly out of all patience when their confidence is so grossly abused as is often done by those who breed inferior poultry and advertise what they have not got.

A breeder should first make sure that he is not deceiving himself in regard to the quality of his stock, and then use every care to prevent creating a false impression on the minds of prospective buyers. At the outstart he may not make headway as rapidly as he would by practicing open deceit, but he will be the gainer by it in the end.

Save the Old Bones.

Better have a regular place of deposit for the old bones which collect about the place. A barrel or a box will do if fitted with a cover, or placed indoors where the contents will be beyond the reach of the dog. Several times a year remove the bones and place in the fire and throw the charred remains into the poultry yards. It is not necessary to crush them if they have been thoroughly burned. This is the best use which can be made of the old dry bones which will collect about every dwelling. Every poultryman who owns a bone cutter knows what to do with the green bones which come in his way, but many do not know that the old, dried, weather-beaten bones which have been kicked about for years possess considerable value when treated and given to the poultry in the manner above described.

Clean Them Every Day.

Make it a part of the "chores" to clean the chicken house every day. You do this for the horses and cows, and the chickens are as much entitled to good treatment as they are. It is really not necessary on the score of cleanliness to remove the waste matter from the fowl

house every day; but where this is done the cleaning becomes an easy task, and is not looked upon with any more dread than any other part of the daily duties.

Fine Plymouth Rocks.

The Plymouth Rock cockerels which are advertised in the MESSENGER by Mr. M. Parrott are as fine as silk. The editor recently visited Mr. Parrott's place and looked over his flock. If those wishing to buy Plymouth Rocks could see Mr. Parrott's stock, he would not have a cockerel left at the end of a week.

Lime in the Poultry House.

Use lime in the poultry houses with discretion. We believe in the liberal use of lime both in summer and winter, but do not cover the floor with it so thickly that the fowls will have to wade in it up to where their shoe tops would be, if they had any shoes to wear. The lightest film of lime will fully answer the purpose. A greater quantity will cause sore feet, and dim the brightness of the yellow legs.

Must Have Grit.

Don't forget the grit this winter. You will make a grave mistake if you undertake to run a lot of hens through the winter at a profit without furnishing them something in the way of grit. They will not perish for the want of it, and, perhaps they will lay some eggs even though they get none of it, but the results will be so much better when it is supplied that it is always a loss to the owner to deny it to them. Good sharp grit can be bought very cheap, and no other money which the poultryman pays out brings better returns.

Through a Nail Hole.

A nail hole close to the perches can admit a stream of cold air into the poultry house which will cause more rump than you can cure in a year. It is the draught over the heads of the fowls which plays the mischief. Better have a board off the roof than a hole no bigger than a pea through which the north wind can blow directly on to the fowls.

Cross-breeding, with a person who does not perfectly understand what he is about, will generally end up in scrubs. And yet there are advantages in cross-bred fowls, to those who know how to go after what they want.

WINTER DISEASES.

Chickens are subject to diseases in winter which must be guarded against as closely as those which are liable to attack them in summer. These diseases are usually described under the general term of "roup," which is made to stand for nearly all the ills of a catarrhal nature which appear in the poultry house. In its last and worst stages roup is a well defined disease, having distinct symptoms which prevent it from being classed with anything else. At this stage it is highly contagious, and by a very large proportion of poultrymen is regarded as incurable. If anything aside from the appearance of the fowls was needed to recognize it, the odor which pervades the poultry house will enable one to distinguish it from anything else. The disease has its origin in exposure and cold, and is not likely to give any trouble to those whose houses are comfortable and well protected from draughts.

But if roup in its worst form is incurable, there is a long list of ailments of a catarrhal nature which are liable to become serious if neglected, though usually yielding to treatment if taken in time. Those who have not the time or the patience to handle the fowls one by one and treat them separately, can be moderately sure of preventing the appearance of these diseases in the flock by giving it good shelter and protection, and keeping the house clean and thoroughly disinfected.

The drenching of the floor, the perches and the dropping board with strong copperas water, or water containing a gill of sulphuric acid to the bucketful, is one of the surest means of destroying the germs of any disease which may be there concealed. If this is followed by a liberal application of whitewash to the walls, and the scattering of lime over the floor and into all the nook and corners of the room, the owner can rest easy in the thought that the sanitary condition of the house is about as good as it can be made. If the fowls are free from disease when they are introduced into such quarters in the fall there is small likelihood of them becoming the victims of any disease of the character above described during the winter. And it will be found that some of these troubles which exist in the earlier stages of development will disappear after the flock has been housed af-

ter the manner here described, this result being due, no doubt, to the curative effect of the disinfectants which have been used.

But, some one will say, all this is considerable trouble, and I have not the time to bother so much with the chickens. If such is the case then this person ought not to keep chickens if his object is to keep them at a profit. They must have the attention required to keep them in perfect condition, or they had better not be kept at all. In the aggregate the care of a flock of chickens involves no more labor than any other stock of equal profit; but in the case of the chickens the necessity is greater, perhaps, for order and system, and for doing the thing which is needed exactly at the right time. A cow that in the winter receives only half attention will give some return for what she gets—perhaps nearly half a portion of milk. But it won't work that way with hens. So far as winter eggs are concerned, half attention is no better than no attention, for they will make no returns whatever for it.

A CRUELTY.

It is not easy to understand why anyone should prefer to wring the head off a chicken instead of cutting it off with an ax. Its a cruelty to take the life of a chicken in that way, and, besides, it leaves the carcass in a state scarcely fit to be eaten by human beings. When the head is wrung off the blood of the chicken nearly all remains in the body. Nobody would like to eat the flesh of a beef which had been slaughtered without bleeding, and for the same reason we should avoid eating the flesh of a fowl from which the blood had not been drained after killing. Putrefaction of the blood sets in very rapidly after death. It becomes tainted within a few hours after life is extinct, and when this change has taken place it is unfit to be introduced into the human stomach. That some people of pretended epicurean tastes give their preference to meats in the first stages of decomposition, does not alter the facts of the case. Such a depraved taste can only be viewed with disgust, and is not to be taken as an example for people of correct habits and decent modes of living.

There is no excuse for wringing the neck of a chicken. It is not the easiest and most convenient way of accom-

plishing the end desired, it does not save time, and it is cruel. It is something of a mystery why any one should make choice of this method of killing to the painless one by the ax.

They Must Be Warm.

Make the poultry houses warm. There is no excuse for having them any other way. There is always plenty of old straw and other coarse stuff to be had for banking. Nothing will keep out the cold better, though the method is less neat and tidy than others which might be described. But the hens don't care a cent for looks.

The Iowa Homestead, now in its fortieth year, still continues to occupy the front rank among the agricultural papers of the country. Its editorials are always interesting, practical and timely, and thousands of its readers unite in testifying that they save them many times the subscription price during the year. Its Sheep, Horticultural, Poultry, Veterinary and Dairy Departments are ably conducted and always full of useful, practical information in relation to these specialties, and its Home Department, teeming with a wealth of editorial suggestions and bright, crisp contributions, proves to be just what farmers' wives and daughters need to lighten their daily labor and brighten their daily lives. As an all round farm paper the Homestead has no superior, and its twenty-four ample pages each week contain something of interest and instruction for every member of the farmer's household. Send for free sample copies. Subscription price \$1 per year. Address, Homestead Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

Barred
Plymouth
Rocks,
AND
Black Langshans.

Fine Stock for Little Money

Choice cockerals for sale of both breeds at \$1.00 each. Plymouth Rock pullets at 75 cents each. My stock is very fine. It will please you.

M. PARROTT,
Aurelia, Iowa.

THE CHEAPET NOT THE BEST.

Grain of all kinds is very cheap this year, and there will be a temptation for the poultryman to feed more of it than he ought to. There is less labor attending the feeding of grain than anything else, and when to this is added extreme cheapness, one finds it necessary to keep constant watch of himself to prevent him from dealing it out with a too liberal hand.

The hens will not be profitable during the winter if they are fed on an exclusive grain ration. The sooner those who keep chickens accept this as a fact the better. We have had people tell us that they fed nothing but corn all winter long, and yet obtained an abundance of eggs. If these people were telling the truth, the eggs were due to something else besides the corn. Whether they knew it or not the fowls had access to some other kind of food. It is simply an impossibility for hens to lay eggs if fed nothing else than corn, and people are only deceiving themselves who allow themselves to entertain an opposite opinion.

There are countless numbers of people who keep chickens all the year round, and who give them good enough attention, too, so far as shelter is concerned, who have given up expecting eggs during the winter, and this is wholly the result of confining their fowls to an exclusive grain ration. The writer has conversed with a very intelligent farmer within the past week who admitted that he did not obtain enough eggs from his fowls during the winter to supply his family. This farmer has a natural fondness for chickens, and has a good comfortable house for his flock, but he has never made a study of the requirements necessary to the profitable management of chickens during the winter. He has fed plenty of corn and wheat and oats with the same result that others have fed the grains to the exclusion of animal and vegetable matter. He has decided to pursue a different plan this winter, and if he keeps to that purpose we take no risk in saying that the results will be a surprise to him before the winter is half over.

On every farm there is waste meat scraps, bones and vegetables sufficient to give the needed change and variety to the food of one or two hundred hens. It has been learned on a very large por-

portion of these farms how to utilize this material, and the result is that the egg yield on those farms at all seasons of the year goes a considerable ways towards defraying the expenses of the family. And from all the products of the farm, there is no money which can be counted upon with greater certainty, or which comes any easier, than that which is derived from this source.

May Cause Leg Weakness.

It is claimed that the use of undiluted kerosene for scaly leg is likely to produce leg weakness, especially if applied at night, when its penetrating properties will work injuriously upon the parts treated. It will cure the scaly leg, but will give rise to a more serious trouble while doing it. When the undiluted kerosene is used for this purpose it should be applied in the morning, and in making the application care must be taken to cover the scaly surface only. If allowed to extend to the neighboring parts which are free from the disease, it will often produce great irritation and a fatal weakness of the legs. We believe it is always advisable to add some lard to the kerosene. If the mixture is not so prompt in its action it is equally effective if renewed often enough, and will not lead to injury of any kind.

The Dust Bath.

Don't fill a square box in the poultry house with coarse, lumpy earth, and flatter yourself with the thought that you have supplied the hens with a dust box. If a press of other work makes it inconvenient for you to sift the material when it is stored away in the fall, see that this is properly done before it is deposited in the place where the hens are to make use of it. The dust bath is a thing of too much importance to be treated in such a careless way that more than half the benefits of it will be lost. If the bottom of a box a foot square is removed, and a piece of common wire netting such as is used for window screens is tacked over the opening, one will have a sieve which will answer very well for sifting the earth for fifty or a hundred hens.

Better Than a Cow.

One hundred healthy young hens of any good breed will pay a larger profit to the owner this winter than a good Jer-

sey cow. The hens will not consume any more food than the cow, nor will they be any more troublesome to look after. The only difference is that one must spend a little more time in learning how to obtain the best results from the hens than from the cow.

RUTHERFORD BROS.

—BREEDERS OF—

* **White Wonders.**

The hardiest of all fowls, and the best general purpose breed for the north. AURELIA, IOWA.

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I want every person interested in this popular and beautiful breed to send for our large, 4-page '95 circular free, stamp accepted. I have one of the finest flocks, and prize winners, scoring 94½ by Felch to 93½ by Drevenstedt. Also Black Javas and Columbian Wyandottes. Get my circular sure.

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Clarence C. DePuy, publisher, Syracuse, N. Y., handsomely illustrated, 20 pages, 25c per year; 64-page illustrated practical poultry book free to yearly subscribers; book alone 10c; paper four months on trial 10c sample copy free.

BELGIAN HARES.

The raising of hares for market is destined to become an extensive business in this country. Those who are already in the business declare that the profits far exceed those which can be derived from poultry. In the west very little attention is paid to hare raising, except as an amusement, but there are many people living near the large cities of the east who are making the profits derived from this source go a considerable ways towards a livelihood.

Those who breed hares for market generally make choice of the Belgian variety. These hares when mature will weigh about eight pounds, and readily sell where they have been introduced for a dollar a piece. There is a fairly reliable market for them in the eastern cities at present, but owing to the irregularity of the supply it is not what it might be if proper steps were taken to encourage and increase the demand. But it appears certain that the industry will become one of no small proportions inside of the next decade.

In some of the densely populated districts of Europe the peasantry depend to a large extent upon the Belgian hare for their winter supply of meat. A pair of hares can be made to furnish a hundred pounds of meat inside of a year at a less expense than it would require to keep a sheep. The hares are easily raised, are subject to but few diseases, and demand but little variety in their feed. The most essential thing in connection with rearing them is cleanliness, any neglect in this particular being followed with even more disastrous results than is likely to attend such neglect in the care of poultry.

If you have birds of both the large and small breeds on hand do not house them together this winter and expect to get good results from both. You may succeed in so doing, but the chances are that you will make a failure of it if you undertake it. This writer has paid the price of that sort of a mistake, and is willing that his readers should have the benefit of what was to him a rather expensive schooling. If we have Light Brahmas and Leghorns when winter arrives hereafter, and only one poultry house at our disposal, we will dispose of one or the other breeds rather than house them together.

A CLEAN FLOOR.

If the poultry houses have earth floors, and, everything considered, an earth floor is the best kind of a floor for the poultry house, four inches of the earth should be scraped off every fall, and fresh material to that amount brought from the garden to take its place. This is something which ought not be neglected. No matter what labor may be expended upon the interior of the house with a view to keeping it clean, the surface of the floor will become greatly contaminated and befouled in the course of a year. The most important move that the keeper can make in the way of cleanliness is to remove this loose earth which has absorbed all the liquid filth from the flock, and cover the floor with clean, fresh surface soil from the garden. And be sure to take it from the garden, and to return it to the garden when its mission in the poultry house is ended. It is gross wastefulness both of labor

and valuable fertilizing material when sand and gravel, or lumpy clay which nobody would want to put on his garden, is used for this purpose.

In the north we may look for the winter "freeze up" any time after the first of November. If this work is going to be done at all it cannot be much longer delayed. We would not counsel the neglect of anything in the way of needful fall work about the poultry quarters, but we can think of several things really important which we would leave undone rather than fail to make this change of material on the floors of our poultry houses. To fail in this would be to give our fowls just cause of complaint against us.

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Over any Similar Garment.

While it is suspended from the shoulders the weight is distributed on the most common sense and scientific principles obviating that dead weight and constant pull by reason of the straps at the back through which the body oscillates. A little abdominal supporter in the center of the waist band in front, with adjusting straps on each side enables the waist band to be made larger or smaller without changing the position of the buttons on the waist band. For little folks with full large stomachs the garments can be buttoned lower in front, allowing them to hang even at the bottom. It is a perfect Shoulder Brace. The adjustments are all in front. A child can put on or remove the Feels-well in a moments time. The waist band is a gored belt; form fitting, impossible to cut the flesh or bind the wearer in any way. The waist band can be raised or lowered to suit the waist line by adjusting buckles on the shoulder straps. The Feels-well will assure the wearer perfect freedom and comfort, will greatly add to the grace and beauty of the form and carriage. We use the sliding bar buckles. No pronged buckles used to tear the garment or injure the wearer. Made of the best Lisle Webbing.

Have you tried the Keystone Clasp? The easiest to fasten. The strain is distributed over the sides and bottom of the clasp so it is impossible to wear or tear the hose. We will pay for every pair of hose the Keystone Clasp tears, no matter how fine the fabric. If not found with your dealer will be mailed upon receipt of price.

Geo. N. Buck Mfg Co., Mattoon, Ill.

THE STORY OF A FAILURE.

By a Subscriber.

Not because "confession is good for the soul," but in the hope that others may profit by my experience, I write the story of my attempt to originate a strain of Buff Wyandottes.

In the fall of '90 I found among my Golden Wyandottes a light colored cockerel with unusually broad comb. In the spring of '91 I mated him with three buff pullets which had some black in hackle and tail, single coombs and lightly feathered legs. Their buff was from the Buff Cochin. From thirty chicks I selected three pullets, evidently from the same mating, which had imperfect rose coombs and scarcely a sign of leg feathering.

I then wrote to a fancier in the east for a cockerel I wanted to mate with my three pullets. He generously offered to fill the bill for \$75. That took my breath. But I wrote to the originator of the Golden Wyandotte and learned where I could get a Winnebago male. A Winnebago had been used in making the Golden Wyandotte. The bird I secured was a splendid specimen—nearly all buff and exceedingly vigorous.

The result of the mating of '92 was no disappointment. True there were single combed and feather legged and dark hackled chicks; but there were a few that were almost satisfactory in comb and leg and form, with a little black in hackle and tail.

For '93, with the help of a neighbor's ill-bred hog, I culled again to three pullets with which I mated the old Winnebago for the first hatch, and a '92 cockerel for the later hatch.

For '94 I culled to one pullet and one cockerel, the cockerel being from the earlier hatch, and the pullet from the later hatch of '93. Both compared favorably with any Buff Wyandottes I had seen. But Oh My! The eggs wouldn't hatch. What did hatch produced chicks that were crazy, had wings upsidown, or were single combed and feather legged. I might have been tempted to seek redemption in an outcross had not even these poor specimens found their way on the sly to a neighbor's table.

Yet to me, notwithstanding this failure, the most interesting thing in the poultry business is the production of the fowl which exists as an ideal in the mind. Though man cannot create he can evolve.

DESTROY THE FEATHER PULLER

Keep an eye out from this time on for the feather puller. If your fancy runs to the smaller breeds, you had better keep two eyes out for the feather puller, as fowls of this class are more liable to become addicted to the vice than the larger ones.

You can cure a feather puller of its bad habit by cutting its head off, and you cannot be sure of effecting a cure in any other way. You can burn the point of its beak off with a hot iron, but that is a mutilation, and, besides, prevents the hen from readily obtaining its food. An abundant supply of meat is frequently recommended as tending to prevent the development of the vice, and we are well convinced that it does have a tendency in that direction. But nothing which has ever been recommended for this purpose can be fully relied upon. To be on the safe side one must be prepared to act promptly and heroically when the first indications of the vice become visible. As a rule the most effective and the cheapest remedy is to cut off the head of the hen that introduces the vice into the flock, or before you are aware of it feather pulling will have become a "fad" in that pen, and the entire flock made worse than useless.

It hardly pays to take the chances of breaking up the habit once that it has been formed. The safer course is for one to do all that he can to prevent it, by mixing with the feed that which will satisfy the craving for animal food, and in keeping the hens busy in the scratching pen so that they will not fall into bad habits from idleness. If in spite of all this they adopt this vice of feather pulling, the cheapest thing to do is to make way with the flock, as it will prove a constant aggravation to the owner, and of little or no profit to him.

Deserving of No Mercy.

If you can get a chance to even up old scores with that hawk which has been preying upon your flock all summer, before he goes off for his winter vacation, it will be money in your pocket next season. He will become bolder as the weather grows cooler, as the small game of the fields will spend less time above ground, and furnish him fewer opportunities for a feast. The poultryman has no enemy which is as hard to capture as the hawk, and it will often

pay him well to be a little more watchful than common for this enemy during the late fall months.

SUCCESS WITH POULTRY.

This is a new work on poultry, compiled and written by the editor of THE RELIABLE POULTRY JOURNAL. It is meant as a source of timely information to persons who are thinking of engaging in the poultry business on a large scale for profit. It has just been published, and is believed to be the most complete work on the subject to date. There is not a dead line in it. The book is handsomely illustrated with etchings and half-tones, showing the leading breeds of fowls, practical poultry houses, views and plans of poultry farms, views and plans of broiler houses, valuable matter on the care of adult fowls, the care of brooder chicks, on artificial incubation, rules for operating incubators and brooders, directions for caponizing, preparing and shipping poultry to market, etc.

The publisher's price for this book is \$1. Any person sending ONE DOLLAR to this office will receive a copy of "Success with Poultry" (postpaid) and THE RELIABLE POULTRY JOURNAL for one entire year.

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On poultry raising, New edition, just out. "It's a mine of information." Price..... .25

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This book illustrates 117 designs and plans of poultry houses, coops, fences, roosts, nest boxes, feed troughs and other necessities for the poultry yard. Price..... .25

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Catalogue of poultry supplies, books, &c., for a 2-cent stamp.

W. W. CLOUGH,
Medway, Mass.

THE SCALY LEG.

If the reader has some old hens which he has decided to keep over the winter, and is now making up the flocks for the various coops, he should take the time to grease their legs well with kerosene and lard. While the fowls are being handled, this can be more easily done now than later on.

Scaly leg is something which is very liable to show itself on fowls over a year old, and it is an ugly disfigurement. It can be easily prevented if taken in time, and nothing is better for that purpose than an application of kerosene and lard. If the evidences of the disease are already visible, one treatment will not be sufficient to effect a cure, but should be repeated, at first once every two weeks, and then every month, until the legs and feet are smooth and clean. This is considerable trouble, but if one will not wait until the disease appears, and, as every poultryman ought to do, will apply the mixture as a preventive, three or four applications a year will be all that is required.

Last season the writer allowed the scaly leg to get the start of him in a pen of Light Brahmas, and hereafter we shall not consider it too much trouble to do anything which will keep the disgusting disease off our premises. If we could not own fowls and have them free from the scaly leg, we would not keep them at all.

MAKE FRIENDS WITH THEM.

The pullets that have had free range for several months are likely to be wild and to manifest considerable fright at the near approach of the owner. One of the quickest methods of taming them is to keep them confined to the coop for several days after they have been transferred to their winter quarters. Move quietly among them as often as possible during the day, and give them a small quantity of something to eat every time you visit the coop, but don't try to handle them. In a few days they will become accustomed to your presence, and will lose all fear of you. It is a matter of no small importance for the keeper to have the confidence of his fowls, and he should set himself to work to do this as soon as possible after they are quartered for the winter. Hens which stand in fear of their keeper, and wildly flee to the farthest corner of their coop every time he steps within the door, are not a profitable lot to keep. We are inclined to the belief that such a lot of hens never paid their owner for their lodging and board.

ROUP.

A Treatise on Roup in All Its Forms, Including Catarrh, Roup Proper, Diphtheric Roup, Sore Head, Canker, Etc.

The above is a little pamphlet of a dozen pages written by J. H. Davis, editor of the Fanciers' Review, for Walter Kirby & Co. It is probably the best treatise on that subject in brief form which has ever been prepared. We will send the MESSENGER for three months and the pamphlet to any address for only ten cents.

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lying along and owned by the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad Company, and which that company offers at low prices and on long terms. Special inducements and facilities offered to go and examine these lands both in Southern Illinois and in the Yazoo Valley, Miss. For further description, map and any information, address or call upon E. P. SKENE, Land Commissioner, No. 1 Park Row, Chicago, Ill., or G. W. McGINNIS, Ass't Land Commissioner, Memphis, Tenn.

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Will not taint water, Anyone can lay it.
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cover ever put on a roof. The P. & B. building papers have no equal. Send for samples and prices. Also sample AMERICAN POULTRYMAN. POULTRYMAN PUB. CO., GEN. AGENTS, DODGEVILLE, WIS.

Also Webster & Hannum bone cutters Simplex Hatchers, Supplies, Etc.

A FROST-PROOF WALL.

We are frequently told that if we line our poultry houses with tarred paper they will be warm enough provided they have tightly boarded walls. In this prairie country where intensely cold winds blow from the north and northwest during a great part of the winter, we do not regard a simple lining of paper as sufficient to give to the buildings the warmth which they ought to possess. Stacking corn fodder on the north and west sides of the building makes a barrier which is a great protection against these cold winds, but we have found this objectional where the flock is unfenced, as the hens burrow into the fodder and make their nests there, and often the eggs are not found until after they are frozen.

For several years past we have adopted the plan of nailing 2x4 scantling on the north and west sides of our coldest houses, tacking cheap boards to the scantling, and filling the four inch space between with chaff or well rotted litter from the horse barn. This makes a perfectly tight wall which gives absolute security against draughts, and during the severest days of the winter the house will be warm and comfortable, the inmates having no suspicion of the cold outside. In a somewhat open and shackling house thus protected, we have had better results in the way of winter eggs than in others which were well built and plastered throughout, the flocks and the treatment being in every respect alike.

If we were going to depend upon paper and boards for a west and north wall in such a severe climate as that in which the MESSENGER has its home, we should be content with nothing less than a double thickness of paper enclosed between two courses of boards. If carefully put on this ought to fully answer the purpose, but so far as accomplishing the main object in view it has no advantages over the plan above described. It will make the house no warmer—we question if it will be as warm—but it will be the saving of much time as it does not have to be renewed each season. In the poultry houses which we shall build in the future we expect to follow that plan, but we shall not look for any better returns in connection with them than we have experienced with those of roughly made four inch walls of refuse lumber and chaff.

POULTRY AT THE FAIRS.

The poultry exhibit ought to be made one of the most interesting features of the county fair. As a rule it is ridiculously small and uninviting as compared with the other departments of the fair. Few poultrymen having really fine birds would want to put them on exhibition under the conditions offered by the average county fair. Besides the wretched accommodations which are furnished for this purpose, the arrangements which are made for passing upon their merits are such as to give the "cold chills" to the owner of birds of the best class. Such a person wants judgment passed upon his birds by a competent poultryman who can appreciate their worth. His birds don't appear where this is not done. Neither will they be shown where the prizes for cats and dogs are larger than for the best specimens of poultry which can be put on exhibition. A short time ago a lot of western fair managers offered a prize of \$12.00 for the best dog, one of \$5.00 for the best cat, and only \$4.00 for the best pair of fowls. It is surprising that any poultryman with respect for his business could be persuaded to exhibit at that fair after looking over the list of prizes. People who rear poultry for a living, and believe that they are engaged in as reputable a business as those who rear cattle, sheep and hogs, cannot escape feeling insulted by such an arrangement of prizes.

But we do not want to lay all the blame for the poor accommodations for poultry at the county fairs upon the board of managers. An improvement would in most cases be brought about in response to a persistent demand to that end on the part of the poultry keepers of the county or district represented by the fair. It is too often the case that they make an inspection of the arrangements, decide that they are unfit for making a creditable display of their stock, and go off without making more than half an effort towards having the objections which attach to them removed. A vigorous protest in opposition to the discrimination which is shown to the detriment of the poultry interest, coupled with a firm demand for treatment on a par with that which is accorded exhibitors of other classes of stock, would usually result in an extension to them of the rights which they are entitled to. If when they have

reached this point they make a right use of the facilities which they have thus acquired by putting forth the utmost effort to make their department of the fair equally as attractive as any other, they will have less cause to complain of a lack of consideration shown them hereafter. It is not too much to say that poultrymen will have all the recognition which they deserve at the county fairs when they make up their minds to fight for it as they ought to.

Frederick E. Coleman,

Manchester Green, Conn.

—BREEDER OF—

Barred Plymouth Rocks

W. C. Black Polish.

Eggs for hatching \$1.25 per 13, \$2.00 per 26. A year's subscription to the MESSENGER with every order if you mention paper. Good stock and fair play. Write for prices of stock.

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ADVERTISING RATES.--Sixty Cents per
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BREEDERS' CARDS.

Thirty words three months for seventy-five cents.

The poultry show reports will not be published in this paper. If any of our advertisers win anything at the shows which they would like to place before the readers of the MESSENGER they are welcome to the free use of our columns for that purpose. And we hope they will not hesitate to avail themselves of this offer in the most liberal manner.

But we do not propose to load our columns down for three months in the year with lengthy show reports which are of no use to anybody except to people who are in no way patrons of this paper. We are not able to do that kind of free advertising, and we wouldn't do it if we were. We have patrons who buy space of us and pay for it. It is true we have not many of them, but there will be more of them after awhile. If we had but one we would look upon it as our duty to consider his interest before that of every one else in the business, and to reserve for him every advantage which it was within the power of the paper to give him.

The poultry papers, particularly the new poultry papers, do a great deal too much free advertising. They are altogether more generous in this respect than they can afford to be. There are certain prominent and well known breeders who succeed in carrying off a large proportion of the prizes of the poultry shows in every section of the country. They advertise only in a few of the most extensively circulated journals. The new papers with a circulation of one or two thousand cannot make any sort of a proposition to them to which they will give a moment's consideration. And yet the papers of this class are continually giving free puffs to these breeders, and advertising their

stock in opposition to and the detriment of that of their patrons who are paying them good silver dollars for their space. We are not questioning the right of these breeders to do as they please in a matter of this kind. We simply do not propose to help them in any way if such help involves injury in the smallest degree to those who make it possible for us to publish this paper.

A Reliable Incubator.

Incubators are coming into somewhat common use even among a class of people that had no thought of providing themselves with anything of this kind a few years ago. It is not an uncommon thing to find incubators in successful operation on the farms now even at points remote from the large city markets. Those experienced in the use of incubators know where to go to get a good machine, but beginners are often completely at a loss to decide between the various machines put on the market by the different manufacturers. To such persons we want to say that they will not be disappointed if they buy the Reliable. There may be other incubators just as good, but in the opinion of the writer there is nothing better. We show a cut of this machine this month on first page of cover.

We Have Found It Good.

We are this season making use of the granulated bone prepared by the Fitch Fertilizer Works, Bay City, Michigan, and the results are all that we could reasonably expect. If any of our readers have failed to get their hens to lay we advise them to send at least a small order to the above firm and try the effect of this bone. We are greatly mistaken if they do not find it an excellent investment.

They Capture the Prizes.

Wm. Bean, proprietor of the Anoka Buff Poultry Yards, Anoka, Minnesota, captured a big lot of prizes at this

years' Minnesota state fair. "Bean's Buffs" are indeed hard to beat, as everyone has found out who has entered into competition with them.

A Valuable Reference Book.

We have received a copy of the "Laws and Legal Forms of Iowa," a volume which the editor of the Cherokee (Iowa), Times has had compiled, and which is offered in connection with that paper for \$1.50. This volume will save its cost many times over to every resident of the state into whose hands it may chance to fall. It is the kind of book to which everyone will have occasion to make frequent reference.

Not long before his death the poet Longfellow told Hezekiah Butterworth one evening in his library how he came to write "The Psalm of Life," "The Bridge," "Excelsior," "Hiawatha," "The Old Clock on the Stairs," and some of his other great poems. Mr. Butterworth has now embodied the evening's talk in an article on "How Longfellow Wrote His Best-known Poems," which The Ladies' Home Journal will publish in its next number.

Please take notice of our low prices on printed stationery for poultrymen.

A NEW Poultry Book.

My 1896 catalogue which will be ready in December should be in the hands of every lover of thoroughbred poultry. Though it contains more information than some books costing a dollar, I send it free if you ask for it.

C. D. BATES, Au Sable, Mich.

COL. JOSEPH LEFFEL, Springfield, Ohio, is the most extensive breeder of fine poultry, pets, rabbits, ferrets, Guinea pigs, dogs, pigeons, Shetland ponies- Send for circular.

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SUMMERS, MORRISON & CO., Commission Merchants,
174 South Water Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

References: Metropolitan National Bank, Chicago, and this paper.

Fruit Growing.

They Should Be Covered.

To be wholly on the safe side, blackberry and raspberry canes should be laid down and covered on the approach of winter. This only applies, of course, to the north. In the northwest a crop of berries is assured where the vines are thus protected, provided the following season is at all favorable to the production of fruit. And the chances are largely against obtaining a crop where this is not done. There is no variety of these fruits which can be depended upon to pass through one of our severe winters uninjured if left fully exposed to the weather. The injury will be worse some years than others, but it does not pay to take the risks. It is not such a laborious task to protect the canes in this manner as one is apt to imagine. In a very few hours a man can go entirely over a patch large enough to supply a family with all the berries it needs. The work should be done just before the ground freezes.

Sun Scald.

The sun scald, which is responsible for the destruction of more fruit-trees in the northwest than any other one thing, can be prevented at the cost of comparatively little time and expense. Anything which will shield the trunk of the tree from the direct rays of the afternoon sun will save it from sun scald. Low heading, close setting in the rows from north to south, leaning the tree smartly to the southwest, will in a greater or less measure accomplish this end, but the safest thing to do is to place a six inch board to the southwest of the tree, or wrap the trunk in a manner which will protect it from the rays of the sun. This can be done with cornstalks or old sacking. We have made use of the latter in a small orchard, and while we were told by neighboring fruit growers it would prove the ruin of the trees, their predictions have not been verified. The trunks were enclosed in about two thicknesses of the sacking which was securely but loosely held in place by common wrapping cord, and some of it has been allowed to remain in place for two years without renewing. This has perfectly protected the trees from sun scald and rabbits.

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CONLEY & CO.
Proprietors.
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Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Rose and S. C. Minorcas, B. Langshans and Partridge Cochins,

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Our Breeders are ALL exhibition stock. We can furnish you with what you want, if you want something first-class. Write us for description and prices.



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T. C. CREPPS, Aurelia, Iowa.

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BLACK LANGSHANS

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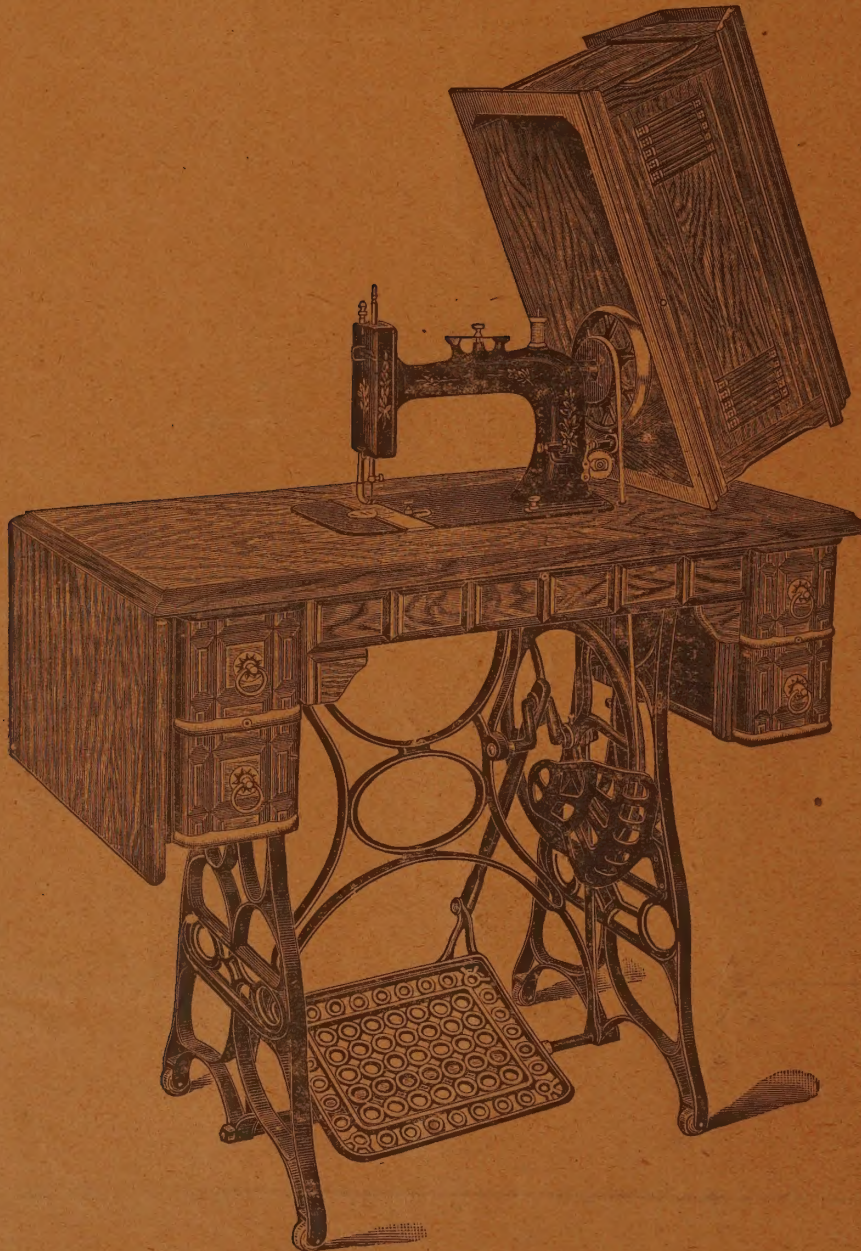
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A \$40.00 SEWING MACHINE AT MANUFACTURERS COST!



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Don't let the low price lead you into the error of thinking that this is a cheap machine. It is not. The cut tells you exactly how it looks. It is a handsome machine, finished in the Latest Style Oak. It has five drawers, a gothic top, and extension drop-leaf. It is easy running, fast and almost noiseless. As for wear,

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